

INDIA SHOULD BE DECLARED A
TERRORIST STATE

HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, the time has come to declare India a terrorist state. India is one of the leading practitioners of terrorism in the world, but they get away with it by cloaking it under a mask of democracy. India practices terrorism internally against its minorities and externally against its neighbors.

The Coordination Committee on Disappearances in Punjab identified 838 victims of India's mass cremation policy in a preliminary report last year. It published their names and addresses. These young Sikhs were abducted by the police, tortured, and murdered, then the police disposed of their bodies. This policy amounts to nothing less than terrorism against the Sikhs of Punjab, Khalistan.

Tens of thousands of Sikh political prisoners continue to rot in Indian jails without trial. They are not the only ones. After an Indian airliner was hijacked in November, India agreed to release several prisoners. According to the Los Angeles Times, India violated international law by holding these prisoners without charge or trial.

On December 20, according to Reuters News Service (as reported in India West), Pakistani police arrested a man who confessed that he was an Indian agent and that he planted bombs that killed 9 people. Clearly, this is a terrorist act sponsored by the Indian government.

The book *Soft Target*, written by two Canadian journalists, proved that India blew up its own airliner in 1985, killing 329 people. In 1991, the Indian intelligence service, RAW, masterminded a hijacking of an Indian plane. These acts give us reason to suspect that India's hand may have been behind the recent Air India hijacking.

In November 1994, the *Hitavada*, a well respected newspaper in India, reported that the Indian government paid Surendra Nath, the late governor of Punjab, one and a half billion dollars to foment terrorism in Punjab, Khalistan and in Kashmir. Can anyone deny that a country which would do this is a terrorist nation?

The Indian government intelligence wing, RAW, supported the militant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam to gain control of the port of Trincomelli. India Today magazine reported that the leader of the LTTE was entertained by the Indian government in one of Delhi's best hotels. Later, India turned against the LTTE and invaded Sri Lanka to crush the LTTE freedom movement. The Indian government has blood on its hands.

The Indian government has murdered minorities in massive numbers. Over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984, over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, more than 65,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, Tamils, Dalits, and others have been murdered by the government of India. The State Department reported in 1994 that the government of India paid more than 41,000 cash bounties to police officers for murdering Sikhs.

Hindu militants allied with the government have burned down Christian churches and prayers halls, murdered priests, and raped nuns. Hindus affiliated with the Vishwa Hindu Parishad surrounded the jeep of missionary Graham Staines and his two sons, ages 8 and 10, and burned them to death. The VHP is part of the same umbrella organization as the ruling BJP. In 1997, police broke up a Christian religious festival with gunfire.

Last year, Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes organized and led a meeting with the Ambassadors from Cuba, Red China, Russia, Iraq, and Libya aimed at creating a security alliance "to stop the U.S." India supported the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and votes against American interests consistently. The time has come to take strong measures against India's brutality and terrorism by declaring India a terrorist nation.

Mr. Speaker, recently the Council of Khalistan issued a news release on Indian state terrorism. I would like to place it into the RECORD for the information of my colleagues.

[From the Council of Khalistan, Washington, DC, Jan. 13, 2000]

U.S. SHOULD DECLARE INDIA A TERRORIST
STATE

WASHINGTON, D.C., JANUARY 13, 2000.—Dr. Gurmit Singh Aulakh, President of the Council of Khalistan, called on the United States government to declare India a terrorist state. "India is one of the leading sponsors of terrorism in the world," he said.

Earlier this week, Mandeep Singh Sodhi, a 27-year-old Sikh in Uttar Pradesh burned himself to death to protest police abuses against his family. The Los Angeles Times reported that India violated international law by holding the prisoners who were released without charge or trial. There are tens of thousands of Sikh political prisoners rotting in Indian jails without trial. On December 20, according to Reuters News Service and India West, Pakistani police arrested a man who confessed to being an Indian agent and to planting bombs that killed 9 people.

Responding to some recent reports, Dr. Aulakh said that he "would not put it past" the Indian government to organize the hijacking themselves to justify a new wave of terror in Kashmir. "They have created incidents to promote terror in Punjab, Khalistan, Assam, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, and other places within their artificial borders," he said.

The book *Soft Target*, written by two Canadian journalists, proved that India blew up its own airliner in 1985, killing 329 people, to blame the Sikhs. In 1994, the *Hitavada*, a well respected Indian newspaper, reported that the Indian government paid the late governor of Punjab, Surendra Nath, \$1.5 billion to organize and support covert state terrorism in Punjab, Khalistan and in Kashmir.

The Indian government intelligence wing, RAW, infiltrated the militant Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and supported the LTTE to gain control of the port of Trincomelli. When the Sri Lankan government agreed to give India control of the port, India turned against the LTTE and invaded Sri Lanka to crush the LTTE freedom movement. The Indian army suffered heavy losses at the hands of the LTTE freedom fighters and withdrew from Sri Lanka. Rajiv Gandhi, the ex-Prime Minister of India under whose government this took place, was blown up by a female Tamil freedom fighter.

The Indian government has murdered over 250,000 Sikhs since 1984. They have also killed over 200,000 Christians in Nagaland since 1947, more than 65,000 Kashmiri Muslims since 1988, and tens of thousands of Assamese, Manipuris, Tamils, Dalits, and others. "Only a terrorist state could commit atrocities of this magnitude," said Dr. Aulakh.

The U.S. State Department reported that the Indian government paid more than 41,000 cash bounties to police to murder Sikhs. One of these bounties was collected by police officers who killed a three-year-old boy, his father, and his uncle "Would you call this democracy or terrorism?" Dr. Aulakh asked.

Government-allied Hindu militants have burned down Christian churches and prayer halls, murdered priests, and raped nuns. The Vishwa Hindu Parishad, which is affiliated with the parent organization of the ruling BJP, described the rapists as "patriotic youth" and called the nuns "antinalational elements." Hindus affiliated with the VHP surrounded the jeep of missionary Graham Staines and his two sons, ages 8 and 10, poured gasoline on it, set it on fire, and surrounded it, chanting "Victory to Lord Ram." In 1997, police broke up a Christian religious festival with gunfire. "Only a terrorist government could allow these kinds of atrocities," Dr. Aulakh pointed out.

Last year, Indian Defense Minister George Fernandes led a meeting with the Ambassadors from Cuba, Red China, Russia, Iraq, and Libya aimed at constructing a security alliance "to stop the U.S." "How could India form an alliance against the world's oldest democracy and then ask for help?" Dr. Aulakh asked. "Based on these and other pieces of India's pattern of terrorism, the time has come for India to be declared a terrorist state," Dr. Aulakh said.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR JULIUS
L. KATZ

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, we rise today to pay tribute to an exceptional human being. Ambassador Julius L. Katz, who died last Thursday, January 27, at the age of 74, was a man of extraordinary intelligence, integrity and courage, who devoted more than 30 years to the service of his country.

Ambassador Katz first demonstrated his courage and devotion to service when, at 18, he enlisted in the U.S. Army and joined the 90th Infantry Division during World War II, leading at Normandy and fighting in the Battle of the Bulge. His experience during the war helped to shape his goals and ambitions for the rest of his life, as he fought to build and strengthen an international trading system not only for its substantial economic benefits, but as a bulwark against political conflicts among nations, misunderstanding, isolationism and, ultimately, war.

Upon his return from Europe, Ambassador Katz attended the George Washington University, and graduated with a degree in international relations and economics. In 1950, he

joined the Department of State, working on various assignments, including supervision of U.S. aid programs in Yugoslavia and Poland, and negotiation of financial and property claims agreements in the U.S.S.R. Poland, Czechoslovakia and Romania.

Ambassador Katz contributions to the field of international trade accelerated in the mid-1960's as he assumed the position of Director of the Office of International Trade. There, he led U.S. delegations to meetings at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and participated in the Kennedy Round of trade negotiations.

In 1968, Ambassador Katz was named Deputy Assistant Secretary for International Resources and Food Policy, a position in which he was responsible for formulating U.S. international commodity policies. In 1974, he was appointed Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary, in which capacity he led various U.S. delegations on international trade issues, including the establishment of the International Energy Agency.

In 1976, Ambassador Katz was appointed Assistant Secretary of State for Economic and Business Affairs. As Assistant Secretary, he participated in a large number of trade negotiations, from the Tokyo Round of GATT negotiations, to civil aviation agreements with Japan, to various international trade matters with Canada and a natural gas supply agreement with Mexico. Ambassador Katz was one of only a few senior State Department officials asked to remain on in the Carter Administration, where he continued to serve until 1980. Among the honors and awards he received during his career in the State Department were the Wilbur J. Carr Award and the Distinguished Honor Award from the State Department and the Distinguished Service Medal from the Department of Energy, the highest awards conferred by those agencies.

In 1980, Ambassador Katz left government service to work in the private sector, also promoting international trade. In 1989, U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills, on the recommendation of all of her immediate predecessors, former USTRs Yeutter and Brock and former Special Trade Representative Strauss, asked Ambassador Katz to return to public service as Deputy U.S. Trade Representative. Ambassador Katz agreed. Once again serving with distinction, Ambassador Katz was the Chief Negotiator for the North American Trade Agreement, led negotiations on the 1990 U.S.-U.S.S.R. trade agreement, chaired the Trade Policy Review Group sub-cabinet interagency committee that coordinates U.S. trade policy, and provided senior management coordination for the Uruguay Round of trade negotiations, particularly in areas such as agriculture.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Katz's career reads like an encyclopedia of the accomplishments of U.S. international trade policy since World War II. That, in and of itself, would be a fitting tribute to this man, born in New York City to a family of modest means. In the post-war era, it is difficult to think of any person who was more involved in more aspects of formulating U.S. international trade policy. Certainly, no one was more knowledgeable or committed to advancing the goals of that policy.

What is particularly remarkable about Ambassador Katz, however, cannot be gleaned

only from his long and impressive list of accomplishments. Rather, it was his personal qualities that we in Congress who worked with him and knew him will miss so greatly. Jules Katz was a person of unimpeachable integrity—who spoke his mind clearly and eloquently. He was a teacher—to Cabinet officials and Presidents, as well as to younger trade policy officials who served under him. And, if his patience with himself, with events, and even with colleagues, on occasion deserted him, his restlessness helped to inspire and motivate those around him to come up with better analyses and more creative solutions. And, he more than made up for it with a sense of fairness that never left him, a warmth that led dozens to regard him as their mentor, and a sense of humor that disarmed adversaries and reenergized colleagues even at the most grueling moments of a negotiation.

Mr. Speaker, Ambassador Julius L. Katz epitomized the finest in public service to our nation. We owe this man a great debt of gratitude. Let his example inspire others who seek to contribute to this vital area of U.S. public policy. His legacy will live on in the many agreements that bear his imprint and the many people he worked with who carry inside of them a part of the flame that was his courage, integrity, ability and passion.

GREAT PROGRAM NATIONAL PRINCIPAL OF THE YEAR, DENNIS DEARDEN

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to recognize Principal Dennis Dearden. He is a man that has worked very hard to reduce the numbers of gangs and violence in schools across the State of Colorado. Recently, his work was rewarded when he was named the National Principal of the Year.

Gang Resistance Education and Training (GREAT) program, backed by the United States Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, teaches students how to resolve conflicts, avoid peer pressure and set personal goals. It also helps the students to understand cultural differences and how gangs negatively impact the quality of life.

As a result of the program implemented by Dennis, violence declined tremendously at Mount Garfield and drug-related calls to law enforcement dropped from 34 to zero. These astounding figures appeared in a report presented to Congress in support of the GREAT program.

Dennis was nominated for the award by Colorado State Trooper and Western Slope Coordinator of GREAT, Don Moseman. His nomination was chosen out of more than 3,000 principals across the nation.

It is with this, Mr. Speaker, that I say thank you to Principal Dennis Dearden for his dedication to our youth and the fight he has waged against gangs and violence. In addition, to our thanks, Dennis deserves our congratulations on being named Principal of the Year. Clearly, Dennis is eminently deserving of this high honor.

CONTINUING REMARKS HONORING DON K. CLARK, DIRECTOR OF THE HOUSTON DIVISION OF THE FBI

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, February 1, 2000

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to commend a true Texas and American hero, Don Clark. Mr. Clark strode stoically into Houston like the lone sheriffs of lore. Standing alone, he quickly took matters into his own hands. Not only did he face down the criminal elements that plagued our fine city, but he also pierced that invisible wall that separated minorities from high ranking, law enforcement posts. Mr. Clark leaves his impressive imprint upon the city of Houston, and I congratulate him on his well-deserved retirement. He will be missed, but he will never be forgotten.

Given his vast accomplishments, it should not surprise anyone that Mr. Clark is a native Texan. Like a true Texas hero, he forged a legacy upon hard work and dedication. He built this foundation upon his commitment to academia and military training. He received a Bachelor of Science degree in Engineering and a regular Army commission as a 2nd Lieutenant from Prairie View A&M University in 1967. As a long-time supporter of this Historically Black University, I take pride in the fact that Mr. Clark achieved such high excellence at this institution. He also attended Long Island University and completed course work for a Master of Science degree in Public Administration and graduated from Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government Program for Senior Managers in Government.

Mr. Clark served in the U.S. Army from May, 1967, to November, 1976, attaining the rank of Captain in the Infantry. In 1973, I am proud to say that he was selected by the Chief of Staff of the Army to command an Airborne Ranger Company in a newly created ranger battalion.

Because of his outstanding academic and military achievements, Mr. Clark earned his position as a Special Agent of the FBI on November 7, 1976. His impressive service included assignments in Miami, New York, Los Angeles, Newark, San Antonio, and Washington, D.C. His extraordinary experience included foreign counterintelligence, counterterrorism, violent crimes, organized crime/drug and other FBI investigative programs.

Because of Mr. Clark's diligence, he obtained far greater responsibilities, and as an African-American, I proudly watched as he rocketed through the ranks. And his brilliance was clearly evident during several high profile FBI investigations. In 1979, during the Iranian Hostage Crisis, Mr. Clark supervised the Iranian terrorism investigation and handled the movement of the Shah of Iran from New York City to San Antonio, Texas. Moreover, in 1985, Mr. Clark played a key role in the supervision of the terrorist attack aboard the Achille Lauro ship which claimed the life of passenger Leon Klinghoffer.